

## FIGHT AT HAND

SIX THOUSAND RUSSIANS CONFRONT  
A HUGE CHINESE ARMY.The Force Already Has Had a Severe  
Brush with a Large Army of  
Boxers Near Old Niu-Chwang.

## AMERICA IS LEADING THE WAY

GERMANY PREPARES TO OFFER  
SOME NEW PROPOSALS.It Is Believed They Will Be More in  
Accord with the Doctrine Promul-  
gated by Secretary Hay.

## RECEIPT OF THE FRENCH NOTE

ITS TEXT SENT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR HIS CONSIDERATION.Notice of Withdrawal Given by Chaf-  
fee and Russian Chief to Von  
Waldersee—Other Movements.

## ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 3.—

The Russian general staff has received a dispatch dealing with the operations near old Niu-Chwang, which says Gen. Fleischer's division of 6,000 men, with artillery, engaged the Chinese on a vast plain covered with high grass. The Russians lost two officers killed and eighteen men wounded. Col. Artamonoff, while reconnoitering with two squadrons of cavalry, came into touch with 14,000 disciplined Chinese. These General Fleischer is expected to engage.

## American Diplomacy Wins.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The wisdom of the attitude assumed by this government toward China receives additional confirmation from the fact that the German government has indicated it will submit a new general proposition in regard to the settlement of the Chinese trouble. It is understood that this proposal will take the place of Von Buelow's intent to make the punishment of the ringleaders of the anti-foreign element a condition precedent to the beginning of treaty discussions.

If Germany moderates its proposals it will show a gratifying desire to preserve harmony among the powers, and thus assure concerted action by them in settling China's future. This will be all the more gratifying because a modification of Von Buelow's original proposition cannot but be attended with some measure of chagrin. Just what Germany will propose is not generally known, and may not be for some days.

The French note, proposing the future prohibition of imports of firearms and ammunition into China, the raising of the fortifications between Peking and the sea, and the maintenance of legation guards has been officially communicated to the State Department and transmitted by Secretary Hay to President McKinley, at Canton, for his consideration and action.

Since the return of Secretary Hay he has had several conferences with Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German charge d'affaires, which have been of such character as to show that the two governments are now proceeding toward a common end for the solution of the entire difficulty. The Berlin government received, several days ago, the Sheng dispatch giving the Chinese edict commanding the punishment of Prince Tuan and his associates. This was accepted in the highest German quarters as a sure evidence that China was disposed now to deal with the responsible parties as their offenses deserved, making a peaceful solution of the problem possible. Altogether the outlook is more satisfactory than at any time heretofore, not only for concurrent action by the powers, but also for a comprehensive settlement of the entire Chinese question.

It is expected, however, that the attention of this government will be turned within the next few days to some entirely new phases brought up by the French note to the powers. In this regard there is reason to believe that some of the continental powers do not view all of the French proposals with favor. So far as this government is concerned, however, there is no reason to believe the French propositions will meet with disfavor.

Meantime plans are under consideration by which the powers will see that China carries out her purposes of punishing the guilty parties. It is felt to be proper that the punishment shall be carried out in such public manner, and with the knowledge of the foreign ministers and in their presence, so that there can be no question of the completeness of China's reparation.

## Objections to Jung Lu.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The State Department has been making some inquiries as to the extent to which Jung Lu, one of the peace negotiators appointed by the Emperor, participated in the Boxer troubles. It is believed these inquiries have at least developed something unfavorable to the acceptance of Jung Lu, whose tendencies have been anti-foreign, as a satisfactory person with whom to conduct negotiations. A rather guarded statement is made that this government "has not formally objected" to Jung Lu's appointment, leaving the inference to be drawn that its preference is against him being so honored.

## Morrison's Important Point.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking, under date of Sept. 28, says: "If the negotiations for settlement are carried out at Tien-Tsin, in Hung Chang, being the vicarious resident there, cannot be a plenipotentiary unless the foreign ministers are prepared to ap-

pear before him as supplicants for peace and not as dictators, for thus their action would be interpreted throughout the empire."

## GERMANS EXCITE UNREST.

Their Policy Inimical to the Success  
of Peace Negotiations.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.]  
PEKING, Sept. 27, via Shanghai, Oct. 2.—Prince Ching has been informed of the issuance of an imperial edict naming Liu Kun Yi, viceroy of Nanking, and Chang Chi Tung, viceroy at Hankow, as assistant commissioners to negotiate terms of peace. Both the assistant commissioners are members of the progressive faction.

The Italian marines are being withdrawn. Some concern is expressed regarding the action of the Germans, who are bringing a large force, who are expected to embark upon a campaign of revenge, which, it is predicted, will seriously delay the establishment of peace.

After the return of the German expedition to the southward yesterday, a small Japanese force left Huang-Tsun for Tsing-Yang, where the Boxers are supposed to be congregating.

The Russians remaining in Peking are two battalions of infantry and a battery of artillery. Colonel Trotakoff commanding them will hold the summer palace and the Machiao Railway terminus.

## British Cruisers Sail Hastily.

WEI-HAI-WEI, Oct. 3.—The British first-class cruiser Terrible and the British second-class cruiser Arcturion, with the transports having on board the Third Brigade of British Indian troops, started for Taku to-day, at short notice.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Chaffee and Russian Chief Withdraw  
from Waldersee's Command.

TIENTSIN, Sept. 30, via Shanghai, Oct. 3.—The American forces will not participate in the Shan-Hai-Kuan expedition. The order sending a detachment of United States marines with the allied forces has been revoked. The allies don't expect any opposition, as they have been advised that the authorities of Shan-Hai-Kuan have been instructed to capitulate.

General Chaffee and the commander of the Russian troops have formally notified Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee of the withdrawal of the American and Russian troops respectively. The United States marines will proceed to Cavite.

The movement of Indian troops will begin in ten days. The British and Germans continue sending troops to Peking.

There are renewed preparations for an expedition in force against Pao-Ting-Fu. The troops probably will leave in a fortnight, and columns from Peking will co-

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

## FIGURES FOR ARKANSAS

CENSUS RETURNS SHOW A VERY  
SLOW RATE OF GROWTH.Gain Is Only 16.25 Per Cent. for the  
Decade—Daily Statement of the  
Treasury's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Census Bureau to-day released the returns for the State of Arkansas, giving the population by counties, townships and all incorporated towns. The population of the State in 1900 is 1,311,564, as against 1,128,179 in 1890, representing an increase since 1890 of 183,385, or 16.25 per cent. This rate of increase is only about two-fifths of that of the decade from 1880 to 1890, when it was 42.3 per cent, and less than one-fourth of that for the decade from 1870 to 1880, when it was 65.6 per cent. From 1860 to 1870 there was an increase of only 11.26 per cent, but prior to 1860 the population more than doubled itself during each decade, and for the decade from 1830 to 1840 showed an increase of 221.08 per cent. The population of Arkansas in 1900 is more than ninety times as large as the population given for 1830, the first census taken after its organization as a Territory in 1819. The total land surface of Arkansas is approximately 53,045 square miles, the average number of persons to a square mile at the census of 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1890, 21.27; 1900, 24.73.

To-day's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$136,968,654; gold, \$38,875,290.

Rural free delivery service has been ordered established in Indiana Oct. 15, as follows: Fremont, Steuben county, length of route twenty-seven miles, area covered forty-seven square miles, population served 702, carrier J. A. Develer; Greentown, Howard, length twenty-six miles, area forty-eight square miles, population 1,494, carrier R. W. Covatt; Martinsville, Morgan, one carrier, length twenty-five miles, area thirty-four square miles, population 522, carrier A. M. Gurley; postoffice at Chetwynd, Morgan, to be discontinued; Sharpsville, Tipton, length twenty-nine miles, area forty-two square miles, population 1,125, carrier C. C. Spaulding; postoffice at Croomsville, to be discontinued; and Normanda and Wiles, to be supplied by rural carrier; Russellville, Hendricks, length twenty-nine miles, area forty-eight square miles, population 1,672, carrier H. M. Sherwin.

## FIRE LOSS OF \$300,000.

Confagration Wipes Out a Square at  
Williamsport—Several Injured.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 3.—This city experienced the most disastrous fire in its history early to-day. The big four-story shoe factory of J. E. Dayton & Co., occupying almost an entire square, with its great stock of finished shoes and raw material, was entirely destroyed. Other occupants of the building who suffered total losses were the Royal Braid Company and L. E. Whiteman & Co., bookbinders. The loss is \$300,000, of which \$200,000 falls on Dayton & Co. The property was only partly insured.

Several firemen were hurt by the falling of a portion of the building. Among them were: John Condon, seriously injured; Randall Allison, seriously injured; Powell Brown, ankle sprained; Joseph H. Hill, had scalp wounds; Henry E. Page, arm badly injured.

## To Stop Rate-Cutting.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 3.—An organization to be known as the Glass Chimney Association has been formed by the largest producers and general officers and board members. It is expected to induce all of the chimney makers to become members, agree to sell only at association prices, and stop the cutting of rates, which is said to have been quite heavy and disastrous recently.

## STILL IN LINE

MINERS HOLDING FIRM FOR STILL  
FURTHER CONCESSIONS.Feeling Is Growing, However, that a  
Break in the Ranks Is Liable  
to Come at Any Time.

## RUMOR ABOUT A SETTLEMENT

IT CAUSES MITCHELL TO ISSUE AN-  
OTHER PROCLAMATION.He Urges the Strikers to Hold Fast,  
and Says He Will Call a Conven-  
tion at the Proper Time.

## RELIEF MEASURES CONSIDERED

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A MINER'S  
CABIN AT HAZLETON.More Notices Posted by the Operators  
at Shenandoah—Warning Not to  
Heed Put Up Beside Them.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 3.—There were no developments of special importance to-day in the miners' strike. An interesting feature was the Reading Company's notice to its employees that, in addition to its offer of a 10 per cent. increase, it was willing to enter into arbitration with them relative to any grievances they may have. None of the strikers, however, has yet indicated an intention to return to work.

Affairs were extremely quiet to-day throughout the anthracite region. General Gobin, in command of the state troops recently sent to Schuylkill county on request from the sheriff, to-day directed another of the regiments to return home to-morrow. One regiment left on Monday. There now remains but one regiment, a battery of artillery and a company of mounted troops.

A rumor gained with circulation to-day that President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, had been in conference with the presidents of the coal-carrying railroads, and agreed on a settlement of the strike. When informed of the rumor Mr. Mitchell promptly denied it, and said he had not been in conference with either railroad officials or coal operators. He also issued a notice to the miners that the report that an agreement to end the strike had been reached was untrue. He further notified them that there would be no settlement of the strike until the miners themselves in convention decided to go back to work. A secret conference of the leading officials of the miners' organization was held at Hazleton. At its conclusion President Mitchell said the question of calling a joint convention had not been considered. He added that out of 14,000 mine workers only about 5,000 are at work, and these, he said, would be out in a short time.

The time limit of the Lackawanna Company's offer of increased wages will expire to-morrow, but strikers generally express their determination to pay no heed to the offer.

Arbitration Offer Caused Joy.  
SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 3.—The reception of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company's offer to arbitrate was received here to-day with many expressions of delight. The men felt that they have won the fight, but will not attempt to negotiate with the company until they ask instructions of the president of the union. Everything was quiet in this section to-day.

## NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Strikers Holding Their Own and Ig-  
noring the Posted Notices.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 3.—Another day has come and gone without developing anything new in the strike of the anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania. Although most of the big companies have offered the mine workers 10 per cent. increase in wages, not a move has been made by any of the strikers towards a resumption of work. The way the men have thus far stood together without showing any weakness in any part of the ranks is considered remarkable by many persons in this region. That a break will come sooner or later, however, is believed by many to be certain. It is pointed out that as the strikers' funds grow smaller their hope will become fainter and they will then accept the 10 per cent. offered by the companies. But against this argument is that of the labor leaders, who stoutly maintain, as they did before the increase was offered, that the men will stand fast, like so many rocks, against what they term any unsatisfactory concession on the part of operators. Though President Mitchell and his colleagues say they are sanguine of their ability to keep the almost general tie-up in force until the operators further recede from their position, they are not losing an opportunity to keep the men from being influenced into resuming work by rumors of settlement, agreements, etc.

To-day President Mitchell was informed of the wide circulation of a story to the effect that he had reached an agreement with the presidents of the coal-mining and coal-carrying railroads, and after verbally denying the report he issued the following: "To the Miners and Mine Workers of the Anthracite Region:  
"We have just been informed that the report has been circulated at Hazleton to the effect that in a conference in New York, this morning, between the coal presidents and myself, an agreement was reached which will end the strike.  
"I desire to notify all mine workers that the report is incorrect, and that I have not been in conference with the presidents of the coal companies and have made no agreement with them. I wish to reiterate what I said several days ago, that there would be no settlement of the strike until a convention of the anthracite miners is held. You are further requested to pay no attention to statements of this kind, and to continue the strike until such concessions are made by the operators as will justify us in calling a general convention, when you will be regularly notified of the date and place in which the convention will be held."

The injunction in the above address to the miners to continue the strike until such concessions are made by the operators as will justify us in calling a general convention, when you will be regularly notified of the date and place in which the convention will be held.

The injunction in the above address to the miners to continue the strike until such concessions are made by the operators as will justify us in calling a general convention, when you will be regularly notified of the date and place in which the convention will be held.

as will justify us in calling a general convention," is regarded as rather significant, and as an indication that the struggle will not be a short one, if the vast number of idle men can be kept under control by their leaders. There are, however, those who believe that some sort of a settlement is near at hand, but there is nothing on the surface on which such a belief can be based. President Mitchell and the members of the national executive board are credited with knowing a great deal more about the intention of the operators than they care to reveal, and that they are simply waiting for them to again make a move.

The strike situation in the Lehigh valley, as far as the number of men on strike is concerned, remains the same. One hundred strikers marched from Millersville to Lattimer, and about twenty-five tramped to Cranberry from Crystal Ridge, for the purpose of inducing the mine workers at those places to quit, but they met with little success. The question of relief is now receiving consideration by the United Mine Workers' officials.

W. B. Fairley, of Alabama, George Purcell, of Indiana, Fred Disher, of Ohio, and Benjamin James, of Pennsylvania, members of the executive board, held a private conference at noon to-day. The questions which were under discussion have not yet been made known, but it is believed they relate to relief measures. Contrary to the general impression, the striking mine workers will not be given cash in the way of relief, but will be provided by the union with provisions and clothing for every member of each family needing assistance. It is believed the plans adopted will provide for the establishment of supply depots in each mining town, in charge of the local union officials, where the needy men can be provided for on application.

An attempt was made at 2 o'clock this morning to blow up with dynamite the house occupied by Michael Zulek, a mine

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

## NAILS A LIE HARD

GOV. ROOSEVELT DENIES A STATE-  
MENT PUT OUT BY POPULISTS.He Speaks at Many Towns in Nebraska  
and South Dakota to Enthusiastic  
Crowds of People.

## MR. WELLINGTON AT LINCOLN

SAYS HE STILL IS A REPUBLICAN ON  
ALL BUT IMPERIALISM.The Election in Georgia—Intemperate  
Dickie Speech—Gen. Harrison  
to Speak in Indiana.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Oct. 3.—Governor Roosevelt and Senator Dooliver, of Iowa, missed their day's work of speechmaking here to-night. The reception of Governor Roosevelt and the demonstration in Deadwood as the carriages passed through the streets was very cordial. Before speaking in this city the Governor addressed a large crowd at Lead, S. D., near here.

For the second time, to-day, he took occasion to deny emphatically the story published about a speech said to have been made by him at the auditorium about the Pullman riot. Governor Roosevelt said the whole story was a lie manufactured by those who knew it was a lie, for liars to circulate.

"We believe you, Teddy," was the cry from the audience.

After Governor Roosevelt's speech at the opera house he was followed by Senator Dooliver.

Governor Roosevelt made a short speech at the opera house at Deadwood, which could not hold a fraction of the people who wished to get in. After the speaking the Governor was made the recipient of an elegant bride by the citizens of Sturgis, Meade county, 150 strong, who had traveled fourteen miles to attend the night meeting. At midnight the train pulled out for Omaha.

The first speech of the day was at Crawford, Neb., where Governor Roosevelt said: "Mr. Bryan has said again and again that if the Republican party under McKinley had not been made the price of ranch and farm products so low, that you would see savings banks deposits go down, mortgages go up and wage workers stand idle. Those were the prophecies four years ago. The fulfillment has been that here in your own State your mortgages have decreased 40 per cent.; your savings bank deposits have increased 35 per cent.; the wage workers have had about 60 per cent. greater opportunity to work, the price of farm products has gone up from 15 to 60 per cent. Out here where you raise cattle, not only the amount of cattle, but the value of them have increased anywhere from 40 to 60 per cent. Now, under our free government it is our inalienable right to make fools of ourselves if we wish, and if you want to go back to the old conditions that is your right, you can go."

At Chebron, State Senator Van Dusen, of South Dakota, presented to the Governor a set of spurs of the cowboy type. Governor Roosevelt responded briefly, expressing his thanks for the presentation. In the course of his speech he said: "I want to do something that I have not done in this campaign before now and that is to answer one of the lies circulated in reference to me. I have not hitherto thought it worth while, but I have read a telegram from Captain Allen G. Fisher stating that the Populists have convinced labor organizations that Roosevelt said in the Auditorium after the Pullman strike, that 'any man who engages in a strike, or any man who goes where a strike is on, should be shot.' Captain Fisher states that some credence has been given that statement and I therefore want to answer it. Yet it is almost irritating to have to stop to answer such a statement, for I should suppose any one of common intelligence would know that I not only never made such a statement but that I am incapable of making it. At that time, I never spoke in the Auditorium to begin with, and I never said anything out of which could have been constructed any such statement. It is not only a lie, but it was made up by people who knew it was a lie, to be circulated by others who also knew it to be a lie."

This explanation of Captain Fisher's telegram was received with general cheering. At Broken Bow the Governor, Senator Dooliver and Candidate for Governor Diet-

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

## BIG RECEPTION

TO SENATOR FAIRBANKS AT A BIG  
MEETING AT REDKEY.Financial Issue, War Policy and Bryan's  
Intimate Relations with Im-  
perialism All Discussed.

## C. N. POLLARD FOR MCKINLEY

FORMER DEMOCRATIC JUDGE ON  
HOWARD COUNTY CIRCUIT.He Says the Issue Is Bryanism,  
Which Must Be Crushed to Main-  
tain This Country's Honor.

## GEN. WALLACE'S STATEMENT

HE TELLS HIS TOWNSMEN HE IS  
WORKING FOR MCKINLEY.Refutes Statement that He Is Not Sup-  
porting the President—Speech by  
Mount-Other Meetings.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PORTLAND, Ind., Oct. 3.—A Republican meeting of the routing kind, which awoke enthusiasm and will be productive of much good in the campaign, was held at Redkey to-night. It was largely attended by residents of that city, from this and other places, as well as from the surrounding country. Considerable preparation was made for Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana's senior United States senator, who was the central figure of the occasion, and delighted and held his large audience with close attention throughout the entire length of his speech. Senator Fairbanks took up the trend of events as they lay before him, and spoke of the present administration and commented upon them in a way that could not be misunderstood.

Sensor Fairbanks took up the money issue, the war policy, giving some information as to the progress being made by the President toward securing peace when the Maine went down; the battle of San Juan Hill, out of which Theodore Roosevelt came forth; Mr. Bryan's connection with the ratification of the treaty with Spain; following with a complete exposition of the imperialism which he has been quoted relative to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Taking up the financial issue, Senator Fairbanks said: "The Republican party was pledged to the maintenance of the gold standard, and true to its pledge it enacted a gold standard law. This was the most important of the forces represented by Mr. Bryan. We have more money and better money to-day than we ever had in the history of the Republic."

"My countrymen, are you interested in the maintenance of the gold standard? Does the currency question interest you? It is not a question which appeals to the enthusiasm of the people, but it is one which seriously affects every citizen more immediately than any other question before the American people."

"Would the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 injure us? Is it possible to secure the current circulation of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1? No, it is not. In 1872 was passed the first coinage law, at the ratio of 15 to 1. It was selected by Thomas Jefferson, one of the majestic figures in American history, and by Alexander Hamilton, one of the greatest of the financial geniuses. They wanted to secure the concurrent circulation of silver and gold, so they went into the markets there to ascertain what the ratio was between the two metals. Back of them lay centuries of experience."

"Secretary Gage, one of the ablest financiers of the treasury we have had since the days of Alexander Hamilton, has well pointed out to the American people the danger to our interest that would follow the election of Mr. Bryan and the appointment of a Populist as secretary of the treasury of the United States."

## ONE WAY TO SAFETY.

"There is one way I have thought of to obviate all of this, and that is to elect a gold standard administration, friendly to the execution of the law as it now stands."

Mr. Fairbanks then turned his attention to the party's war policy, and in this connection said: "Soon after the administration came into power we were confronted with a question that gave us little concern in 1898. A cloud gathered in the southern horizon. For many years Spanish rule in Cuba had been tyrannical and brutal. Cubans caught the spirit of liberty as they looked across upon the shores of the great Republic, and desired to be free. The President of the United States negotiated to the end that war might cease and the independence of Cuba be secured. While he was negotiating, a resolution passed the Senate recognizing the belligerency of Cuba. It was opposed by the President, and failed to pass the House. The President desired a more positive and effective policy. He tendered the good offices of the United States to Spain, negotiated for peace and independence. While this was going on he was being criticized by those in opposition. They challenged his humanity, they challenged his patriotism."

"The President was making much headway toward a peaceful solution of the problem in Cuba, when happened that masterful tragedy in the harbor of Havana. A wave of vengeance swept across the country. The President began to prepare for war, and after negotiating further in the hope of a peaceful settlement."

"The President asked for an appropriation of fifty millions of dollars to prepare for national defense. The committee having the bill in charge reported it, it was in due course of time laid before the Senate, and then a scene was witnessed that can never fade from the memory of those who witnessed it. Every seat was occupied but one, and the occupant of that seat was dead. 'Ay,' resounded until the last name was called, the vote for the appropriation being unanimous."

## THE PRESIDENT IN WAR.

"Congress declared for war, and when it did, how splendidly the President drew the sword and struck down Spanish power. A brief order was issued, it was sent across the sea. That order was to find the Span-

ish fleet and destroy it. It went into the right hands, into those of an officer who rightly interpreted it, and in one brief hour George Dewey stood at the head of the greatest naval heroes in all history."

"Then came the charge up San Juan hill, and out of the fire and flame of that battle was born our candidate for Vice President of the United States. Then came the battle of Santiago, second only to Manila bay, and then came Spain's suit for peace."

Continuing his speech, Senator Fairbanks said of the ratification of the treaty with Spain, and the part Mr. Bryan played in it: "The debate against the ratification of the treaty was protracted. The charge was made by the opponents of the treaty that it was without constitutional warrant, and that there had not been secured the consent of the Filipinos. It seemed for a time that the treaty would be rejected. When the hour for ratification was at hand did Mr. Bryan come down to Washington to oppose the treaty? No, to secure its ratification. The treaty was ratified by one majority. The treaty was ratified by the potential assistance of William J. Bryan. Senator Hoar, who was strongly opposed to ratification, says that before Mr. Bryan came to Washington, seventeen Democratic voters were opposed to it, but when the final vote was taken the entire seventeen, except four or five, were recorded in its favor."

He then quoted the utterance of Mr. Bryan, at Indianapolis, regarding imperialism, and said: "Was there ever an utterance more monstrous than this? Upon his own confession he ratified a treaty that bore in its breast, in its very heart, the seeds of imperialism. In order to present the issue of imperialism to the American people. Remember, the treaty was ratified by one vote, and a word from Mr. Bryan and it was rejected. I have come to address you as Republicans. We must reason together and determine these great questions, not in passion and in prejudice, for neither passion nor prejudice has a rightful place in the august tribunal where the destiny of the Republic is determined. That man who has been talking so much in a candidate for the seat occupied by Abraham Lincoln, George Washington and William McKinley."

"Let us inquire into this imperialism. Let us see what evidence there is in Cuba of this imperialistic purpose. The President of the United States is to-day establishing in Cuba a republic, and when that is done the island will be turned over."

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

## ZELAYA SEEKS TROUBLE

HE AND CASTRO ARE CONSPIRING  
AGAINST COLOMBIA."Patents of Nobility" in Central and  
South America—Roster of the  
Militia of Nicaragua.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.  
MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 30.—The Nicaraguan Congress is absorbed at the present in the work of enacting laws and passing resolutions authorizing the President of this country to decorate President Castro, of Venezuela, with the title and honors of major general of the army of Nicaragua. This is a reciprocity affair, and is declared to be in consideration of the fact that only a few months ago President Castro conferred upon President Zelaya honorary membership in the high order of honorary distinction conferred by Venezuela on some of her great men; also that honorary membership was conferred on Senor Fernando Sanchez, President Zelaya's minister of foreign relations, and that President Castro sent to the two presidents, with the nobility patents, regalia in purple and gold.

However, it is claimed that the true cause of these decorations from President Castro is the fact that in March of the present year, when a revolution was in progress in Colombia against the government, President Zelaya permitted a vessel to leave Corinto, Nicaragua, for the Department of Panama, loaded with Colombian revolutionists and rifles, cannons and munitions of war, in an endeavor to overthrow the government on the isthmus. That expedition came very near being successful, but the revolutionists were finally defeated and captured. In recognition of the expedition, it is alleged, he before the defeat of the filibusters from Nicaragua, then at peace with Colombia, President Zelaya and Minister Sanchez, the two presidents, it is pointed out, being of the same political faith and in sympathy with the revolutionists in Colombia.

What action Colombia will take in regard to the alleged attempts by the presidents of Nicaragua and Venezuela to destroy her legitimate government, in case she overcomes the revolutionists, remains to be seen.

General J. B. Saenz, Nicaragua's minister of war, in his report to Congress, declares that he has now enrolled in the militia list over 50,000 men, between eighteen and fifty-five years old, a large majority of whom are fit for military service. These persons are required to answer roll call and to drill on the fifteenth day of each month, with the exception of field officers, of whom there are a large number, and the similar diplomats; also civil employees of the government, numbering many persons.

## FOR ROBBING THE DEAD.

Russian Sailor Arrested—He Was on  
the Ill-Fated Idler.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 3.—Charles Samuels, a Russian sailor, suspected of robbing the dead body of Miss Jane Corrigan, of Cleveland, of \$100,000 worth of jewelry, was arrested here to-day, and will be taken back to Cleveland for trial. Several months ago Miss Corrigan was drowned in Lake Erie by the wrecking of her father's yacht. When the wreck was raised and the body recovered the jewelry was missing. Samuels, who found the body, was suspected, but he disappeared. To-day he was discovered in this city. In his pocket was found a pair of gold cuff buttons marked "J. C." the initials of the dead woman.

## Capt. Corrigan's Statement.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3.—Capt. James Corrigan, father of Jane Corrigan, was shown the dispatch from Pittsburgh to-day announcing the arrest of Charles Samuels in that city on the charge of robbing Miss Corrigan's body of \$100,000 worth of jewelry. Captain Corrigan said: "Samuels was employed in cleaning the debris out of the Idler after the vessel had been raised and brought into port. We believe he confiscated jewelry and other valuables to the amount of \$10,000."

## HE IS ABSENT

PRESIDENT HEARST FAILS TO AT-  
TEND CONVENTION OF CLUBS.No Explanation Furnished the Dele-  
gates for This Unexpected  
Action of Mr. Hearst.

## CROWD A DISAPPOINTMENT

DELEGATES REGALED BY "GOLDEN  
RULE" JONES AND J. HAN LEWIS.The Latter Acknowledged that He  
Had Been Asked to Put Him-  
self on Exhibition.

## NIGHT STREET DEMONSTRATION

WITH THE AID OF LOCAL CLUBS A  
GOOD SHOWING WAS MADE.The Night Meeting at Tomlinson Hall  
Called to Order Late—Busi-  
ness and Speakers.

The W. R. Hearst convention of Democratic Clubs of the United States had to be called to order yesterday afternoon, a few minutes after 2 o'clock, without the inspiring presence